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OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

[NO. 181.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

A revolution of the seasons, has nearly been completed since the Representatives of the People and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never slumbering eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens, in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labors of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyment as large and liberal as the indulgence of heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced, over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate, the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams, which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which Government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring, to demand the attention of the Federal Legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration, from time to time, subjects in which the interests of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the Constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation, upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the Government of Great Britain, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purposes of the Convention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent Convention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the proclamation issued on the nineteenth day of March last, publishing this Convention, is herewith communicated to Congress. The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the Commission instituted conformably to the act of Congress of the 2d of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labors. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of grateful joy to ourselves, but has had the happy effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in softening asperities upon other objects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3d July, 1815, and of 20th October, 1818, will expire

by their own limitation on the 20th October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory Westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the abovementioned Conventions; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other. Treaties of Commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and, were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an overreaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our Conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations on the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and, in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two Conventions, for continuing in force, those abovementioned, have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaties of Peace, of November, 1782, and September, 1783, between the U. States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our Independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties, since that time, several questions of boundary, between their respective Territories, have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definite arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate Commissions, consisting of two Commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several Governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these Commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire and the other by partial agreement. The Commissioners of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent have finally disagreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own Governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the Arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth Convention, concluded at London, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions have been pend-

ing, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispute between the two Nations. By a common understanding between the Governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right, to be definitively settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, recently taken place, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special Agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of high interest to the friendly relations between the two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonial Possessions, have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the U. States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the offers of an Act of Parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period, it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior Act of Parliament, of 1822, opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions, to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British Government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation, or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of Congress, at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient, in their concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdiction. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a Proclamation was issued on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse, authorized by the British Act of Parliament, of 24th June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been, by the subsequent Acts of Parliament, of 5th July, 1825, and the order of Council, of 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this Proclamation, by the terms of the Act under which it was issued, has been, that each and every provision of the Act concerning Navigation, of 18th April, 1813, and of the Act supplementary thereto, of 15th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a Proclamation of the Governor of the Island of St. Christopher and of the Virgin Islands, inviting, for three months from the 28th of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute their export

portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self-respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favor that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective Governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to know, that, apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction.

With the other maritime and commercial Nations of Europe, our intercourse continues, with little variation. Since the cessation, by the Convention of 24th June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing. A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew that negotiation; and, in acceding to the proposal, we have expressed the wish that it might be extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relations between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of our Independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by no means be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection, equally friendly in spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made, by the Minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of the United States to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French Government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to his consideration, to the determination of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honorable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, had been concluded with the Kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for the negotiation of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between that ancient and renowned League and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the Imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated; and have been recently testified by the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained. That they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the People and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their Gov-

ernment, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and Independence has continued to prevail; and if signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force, against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been superseded by the expulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which, have, constantly followed the Southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of Independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their Independence to regulate, as to them shall seem fit, we hail, with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which, alone suited, to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been therefore, with some concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the Republics of the South, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe, to be the interest of all. Among the results of the state of things, has been that the Treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended, on the part of the United States, of the most friendly disposition towards the Southern Republics, by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles, in the regulation of their international relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two Ministers commissioned on the part of the U. States has returned to the bosom of his country, while the Minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a treaty of Peace, actually signed between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil, would supersede all further occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian Governments. At their last session, Congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that Empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the Government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels, captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussions at Rio de Janeiro, of these wrongs, sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passports, and return to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interests of his country; motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian Government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their Charge d'Affaires

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.
SHALL MAN FOREVER SLEEP?
 Shall you sun sink low to rest,
 Where an azure glowing sky,
 Spread o'er seas of emerald light,
 Where groves of coral lie?
 Shall you star that floats serene,
 Where Heaven's own sapphires glow—
 Relume its wasted fading beam,
 Where spicy breezes blow?
 Shall that sun in splendor rise,
 O'er his glorious pathway sweep—
 That star in brilliance greet our eyes—
 Yet Man forever sleep?

Shall these flowers that bloom so fair,
 Roses wet with morning dew,
 Shedding fragrance through the air,
 Ever charming—ever new?
 Shall this grove in whose green shade,
 Feather'd songsters love to rove,
 See its scattered foliage fade,
 Silent every voice of love?
 Shall these wide their pale leaves fling,
 Surely winter o'er them sweep;
 Find their hues restor'd by spring—
 Yet Man forever sleep?

Shall this worm that lowly lies,
 Leave the earth for fields of air;
 On his gold-drop pinions rise,
 A beauteous reveller there?
 And shall man of nobler birth,
 Never o'er these barriers leap;
 Spend one trifling hour on earth,
 And then forever sleep?
 No—yon Sun may set in gloom—
 Stars withdraw the light they give—
 Fields and Flowers may cease to bloom—
 Yet Man shall ever live! N. G.

CHRIST VICTORIOUS.

BY DODDRIDGE.
 Gird on the conquering sword,
 Ascend thy shining car;
 And march, Almighty Lord,
 To wage the holy war;
 Before his wheels in glad surprise,
 Ye valleys rise and sink ye hills.
 Before him awful face,
 Millions of foes shall fall,
 The captives of thy grace,
 That grace which conquers all:
 The world shall know great King of Kings,
 What wondrous things thine arm can do.
 Here too my waiting soul,
 Bend thy triumphant way;
 Here every foe control,
 And all thy power display.
 My heart, thy throne, blest Jesus see,
 Submit to Thee, to Thee alone.

There is much poetry and refined sentiment
 as well as an instructive moral, in the fol-
 lowing lines, translated from the Arabic, which
 we find in the London Magazine:

Why should I blush that fortune's frown
 Dooms me life's humble paths to tread,
 To live unheeded and unknown;
 To sink forgotten to the dead?
 'Tis not the good, the wise, the brave,
 That surest shine or brightest rise,
 The feather sports upon the wave,
 The pearl in ocean's cavern lies.
 Each lesser star that studs the sphere,
 Sparkles with undiminished light;
 Dark and eclipsed alone appear
 The Lord of Day, the Queen of Night.

SONG.

AIR CORNALL.
 Day breaks on the mountain,
 Light breaks o'er the storm,
 The sun from the shower
 Glides silent and warm;
 But dark is the hour
 Of grief on my soul
 There's no morn to wake it,
 No beam to console.
 The hawk's to his corral,
 The dove to her nest,
 The grey wolf to greenwood,
 The fox to his rest,
 But even and morrow
 And wakeful to me,
 There's no rest for my sorrow,
 No sleep for my ee.

O lily of England,
 O lady my love,
 How fair is the sunbeam
 Thy brow above!
 But bright be thy blossom,
 And reckless thy glee,
 And crossed not thy bosom
 With sorrow for me.
 We have met in delight,
 We have leaped ne'er to sever
 We have loved in despair,
 We have parted forever!
 But there's a rest
 To the mountain is given,
 We shall sleep on its breast,
 And awaken in heaven.

VARIETY.

VENTRILOQUISM.

Among the low companions of the late
 Duke of Orleans was an Abbe, who by
 his talent contributed to the amusements
 of his highness. One Sunday that
 the ducal family dined in the country,
 the Abbe was left solitary and at a loss
 how to employ his time. Calling a
 hackney-coach in the square adjoining
 to the palace, he ordered it to drive to
 St. Cloud. The coachman had scarcely
 passed the barrier when he was aston-
 ished by three or four voices in his ve-
 hicle, with mingled threats and cries of
 murder. Stopping his horses, he de-
 scended, opened the door, and saw no-
 thing but our Abbe, who affected to
 sleep profoundly. Jehu, rubbing his
 eyes, began to doubt his ears, and even
 of his mental sanity, but drove quietly
 on, till passing the gate, he entered the
 Bois de Boulogne, somewhat resembling
 Hyde-park, but with numerous thickets.
 Here he was astounded by three or four
 voices in his coach; but it was a wo-
 man defending herself from violence;
 and again descending, he found his fare
 fast asleep. Towards the middle of the
 Bois de Boulogne, the highway passes
 through deep sand, and the carriages, of
 course, are constrained to a slow progress.

Here the Abbe gently opened the coach
 door, stepped on the sand, and retiring
 obliquely behind, gained the nearest
 thicket, where he dined at his ease, as
 he had concealed a cold chicken, and a
 wicker bottle full of good wine. Mean-
 while the coachman proceeds to St.
 Cloud, stops at the chief tavern, alights,
 opens his door, flings down the steps,
 and perceives that his carriage is void
 and empty. Cursing his destiny on los-
 ing his fare, and such a gainful day as
 Sunday is to the tribe, he was obliged
 to refresh his horses, and eat a morsel,
 after which he returned in sorrow and
 dismay, by the same route. The Abbe
 was on the watch; with the same advan-
 tage of the sandy road, approached from
 behind, and opening the door, glided in-
 to the coach, where he remained in
 great silence till the driver stopped at
 the first stand in Paris, eager to supply
 the loss of time; but he was ready to
 lose what few senses he retained when
 he saw his fare pop his head out at the
 window, and heard him exclaim, "to the
 square where you took me up." He
 obeyed in great terror, and, hat in hand,
 let the Abbe descend; but, when the
 money was offered, he hastily mounted
 his box, and drove off, roaring, "No,
 no, Mr. Devil, I shall never damn my
 soul by taking your wages."

THE ENCHANTED GUN.

It happened some sixty or seventy
 years since, in the land of pumpkins,
 that an honest old simpleton, who had
 been 'to training,' had made money en-
 ough by throwing stones at a 'training
 cake,' to get very comfortably fuddled,
 even without a draft upon his purse of
 the 'four pence ha' penny piece,' laid
 by for that purpose several months be-
 fore. Some wags who had kept more
 sober on the occasion than our hero, not
 having had so good luck at the ginger-
 bread gambling, loaded his gun to the
 very muzzle, with alternate charges of
 excellent 'double bottled' and touchwood;
 and starting him homeward, took care
 to put a red hot nail rod upon the top-
 most piece of touchwood. Uncle Icha-
 bod, honest old soul, shouldered fire-lock
 and took up his 'line of march' for home.
 He had not got far, however, before pop-
 goes the first charge from his gun—ra-
 ther singular thought Uncle Icha-bod, but
 a mere accident, doubtless; a charge
 being left there carelessly. A few rods
 further, bang! goes the second charge.
 'Lord a mercy,' says Icha-bod, 'this is
 tarnation strange, I swaggers, but I guess
 it didn't all go off first time, would it
 though? He had hardly finished this
 dialogue with himself, before off goes
 his repeater again—'My gracious,' ex-
 claimed our terrified militia man, 'the
 old boy is in the gun, I never heard of
 such a thing in my born days,—an ex-
 clamation which he had hardly conclud-
 ed before his everlasting musket struck
 four; and Icha-bod having no longer any
 fellowship for a weapon possessing such
 fearful continuity of explosion, very pru-
 dently threw it over the fence, and made
 rapid strides for the house of a clergy-
 man, having now, no doubt, that he or
 his gun was bewitched. The clergyman
 himself was not without his doubts on
 the subject, after Icha-bod had testified
 to the whole story, the truth of which
 was corroborated by several distinct dis-
 charges from the gun in the place where
 he had thrown it, which was within plain
 hearing of the parties.—However, while
 the matter remained *sub judice*, the mis-
 chievous cat's, who had caused all the
 alarm, arrived with the offending mus-
 ket, which made its last discharge in the
 clergyman's presence, and refused fur-
 ther service till reloaded. It was never
 fairly settled, however, between him
 and Icha-bod, whether or not it was the
 case of real witchcraft—a matter which
 we are the first to put at rest, by detail-
 ing these particulars.—*Boston Spectator*
 and *Ladies Album*.

WINTER EVENING.

I like to sit in my study in a winter
 evening, when the wind blows clear, and
 the fire burns bright. If I am alone, I
 sometimes love to muse loosely on a
 thousand fancies of imagination—to remark
 the gentle agitations of the flame—to
 eye the mouse, that listens at his knot
 hole, and then runs quick across the
 hearth—or dwell long on the singing of
 the wood, when the heat drives out the
 sap. I believe that such reverie soft-
 ens the heart, while it relaxes the body,
 for thus the senses are gratified in mini-
 ature. In the fire I have the softest col-
 ors, and the sweetest and most various
 undulations, and in the gentle music of
 the green stick there is melody for fair-
 ies. No sense is particularly excited
 by my silver grey, silken-coated, and
 crumb-nibbling animal, but perhaps he
 might teach me a lesson of prudence, not
 to set out on a journey, until I have in-
 quired the dangers and difficulties of the
 way. While I am in this state of loazly
 musing, I sometimes lapse unwillingly
 into grief—for my guardians are dead,
 and my friends are far from me, my
 years are hastening away, "and evening
 with its hollow blast murmurs of pleas-
 ures never to return." But this state I
 do not like to indulge, for sorrow grows
 by musing—I therefore rouse myself
 from tears that threaten, to studies that
 strengthen or exhilarate me—and when
 I lighted a cigar, & have put on more
 wood, I track Park to the banks of the
 river, or I mount the walls of Rome
 with "Bourbon and revenge," and close

the evening with an act from Shakes-
 peare, the best of poets and the wisest
 of writers.—*Anthology*.

CATCHING A BEAVER.

There is in Ashby, Massachusetts, a
 bog, called Beaver Meadow, from the
 circumstance of the beavers having for-
 merly built a dam across a small stream
 that runs through it. And it has since
 been customary for the owners of the
 land to overflow it with water in the
 the winter season, to improve its pro-
 ducts. It is owned by several of the
 neighboring farmers, who repair thither
 annually for the purpose of making hay.
 It was on one of those occasions while
 a number of them were sitting under the
 shade of a tree, over a comfortable jug
 of four o'clock, that Phil Buttrick, an
 old hunter, told the following story—"I
 was once," said he, "skating on the
 ice, upon this meadow, when I saw a fa-
 mous large beaver to which I immedi-
 ately gave chase. Finding himself close
 pressed, he popped through a hole, in the
 ice, and I off with my hat and plunged
 after him. He paddled with all his
 might, and I followed after; but the
 beaver had rather the advantage in
 swimming, encumbered as I was with
 my great coat and skates, and it was not
 until he was clambering out at another
 hole, that I made him my prisoner."—"But,
 Mr. Buttrick," said one of the com-
 pany, "didn't you take cold?" "Oh!
 not at all," he replied, "it was in *hay*
 time, and the water was very warm!"
Adams American.

An affecting, and at the same time, a
 ludicrous circumstance, was exhibited a
 few days since. A seaman who had been
 absent from his country for a great many
 years of foreign service, and was sup-
 posed to be dead by his friends, unex-
 pectedly came to town about ten days
 ago, and his pockets pretty well filled
 with the fruits of his hard earned serv-
 ices. Immediately on his arrival he has-
 tened to the spot where he had left his
 wife and child; but she had left her
 place of residence some years back, and
 was gone, nobody knew where.—Still,
 however, he was determined to find her
 if alive, and wandered whither his fan-
 cy directed, in hopes of finding her,
 when he chanced to pass the head of
 King-street, he heard a woman crying,
 "fine callar haddies;" the sound arrest-
 ed his attention, he thought he recog-
 nized the voice of his former helpmate.
 For a moment he doubted his senses,
 scarcely believing his wife could have
 experienced such a reverse of fortune;
 but on coming nearer, his doubts were
 removed. With a tumult of joy, not
 to be described, he snatched the basket
 from her arms, threw the "haddies" in-
 to the street, and gave her as complete
 a hug as an honest and robust affec-
 tion was capable of performing. The poor
 woman was no less surprised, and burst-
 ing into tears upon having all explained
 to her, over a comforting drop of the
 creature. A thousand questions were
 asked and answered in a minute, when
 the gallant far hauled away his wife to
 a clothes shop in the neighborhood,
 where he rigged her from stem to stern,
 casting her old ones into the street, and
 which he called a noddy, swearing, that
 now he had found his wandering rib, he
 was the happiest dog alive, and bang
 him but peggy and he should have a day
 of it, and then lay themselves snugly up
 in dock for life.—*Glasgow Journal*.

A few days ago, a gentleman and an
 Hibernian were riding together on the
 top of the Newark and Grantham coach,
 when the former missing his handker-
 chief, very rashly charged his fellow
 traveller with having stolen it, but soon
 finding it again, he had the good man-
 ners to beg pardon for the affront, say-
 ing it was a mistake; to which honest
 Pat replied with the greatest readiness
 "Arrah my jewel, then it was a mutual
 mistake, you took me for a thief, and I
 took you for a gentleman."—*London pa.*

The Montreal Herald states that an
 Hibernian lately called at the Post-Office
 in that place and inquired if "there was
 ever a letter from Barney O'Brien, in
 Pefas." On being asked the name of
 the person to whom Barney was to ad-
 dress himself—"by my troth I don't
 know sur, but he said he would write to
 some of his friends in this part of the
 world, and I come to see if it had yet
 come to hand."

COURTSHIP.

In a certain section of our country,
 where the good people are more re-
 markable for their honesty and simpli-
 city, than for their polished manners, a
 lad who had arrived at an age when
 most boys take it into their heads that
 a wife is indispensably necessary to their
 happiness, felt, or believed he felt, (no
 matter which) a flame for one of his
 fair neighbors. Possessing an uncon-
 mon share of bashfulness, he could not
 venture to solicit her heart and hand in
 person, but prevailed on an elderly
 brother to do it in his name. The broth-
 er accordingly made a visit, and after
 yawning a considerable time, turning
 his back, fearing she might witness his
 confusion, thus addressed her—"Could
 a body get you to have him?" Expecting
 his question, she modestly replied—"Well, I reckon so." He observed—"It
 isn't me that wants you, it's brother
 Jacky."—*Poughkeepsie Journal*.

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above
 BANK OF PORTLAND,
 MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,
 And has for sale at the lowest prices, for cash,
 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
 PIECE GOODS,
 —AMONG WHICH ARE—
 Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad
 Cloths;
 Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES;
 Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.
 Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;
 Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard;
 Black and Colored Canton Grapes;
 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS
 at low prices;
 Linens; Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;
 Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; But-
 tons;
 Bombazetts; Camblets; Plaids; Flau-
 nels;
 —ALSO—
 Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirtings;
 Checks & Gingham; Batting and Wad-
 ding;
 Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing
 and Knitting Cotton; with a great va-
 riety of other Goods.

WANTED,

WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and
 cotton and wool cloth, for which Dry
 Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.
 Purchasers are invited to call.
 Nov. 14. 173.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. O. BRADLEY.
 SEORZ, No. 6 MESSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET
 PORTLAND.
 HAS RECEIVED FROM
 NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
 37 PACKAGES OF
 PIECE GOODS!
 Probably much the largest and richest as-
 sortment ever before offered in Port-
 land, at wholesale and retail—
 —CONSISTING IN PART—
 21000 YDS PRINTS from 15 to 30 cents
 per yard.
 240 PS Superfine BROAD AND HA-
 BIT CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, from
 50 cents to \$12 per yard.
 100 PS SATINNETT.
 50 PS PLAIDS & BOMBAZETTS,
 from 17 to 42 cents per yard.
 A very large assortment of Silk, Cotton
 and Linen GOODS of almost every de-
 scription.

80 BALES
 SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS
 AND TICKINGS,
 very cheap.
 As many goods were purchased at
 Auction in New-York by a well experi-
 enced agent, from whom Fresh supplies are to
 be received weekly; they will be sold from
 10 to 25 per cent. less than usual cash
 Prices. 9w—176

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

JEREMIAH DOW.
 At No. 5, MESSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET,
 HAS just received a valuable assortment
 of BROADCLOTHS & CAS-
 SIMERES, of different colors and qual-
 ities, from 3 1/2 to 7,50 per yard.
 Sattinets; Flannels; Bookings; Rose
 Blankets; Camblets; Plaids; Bombazetts;
 3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines; Crapes; Silks; Pon-
 ges; Norwich Crapes; Italian do.; Silk,
 Cassimere and Valencia Shawls and Mantles;
 Swansdown, Valencia, Silk and Velvet Vest-
 ings; Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Gloves;
 Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Pale-
 reans; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Calicoes;
 Furnitures; Cambrics; Muslins; Linens;
 Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics;
 Laces; Edgings and Insertings.
 —ALSO—
 An extensive assortment of
 DOMESTIC GOODS,
 such as
 Shirtings & Sheetings—
 TICKINGS, YARNS,
 BATTING, &c. &c.
 All of which, together with most articles us-
 ually kept in the dry goods line, being re-
 ceived by purchase, will afford all those who
 are in pursuit of good Goods and good bar-
 gains, a choice selection and well worthy the
 attention of the purchasers.
 Portland, Oct. 24. 9w 174

AT a fair price, a pair of very fine
 working JAKEN, five years old
 last spring, they measure seven feet, are
 well mated, and it is presumed they are
 interior to none in the County of Ox-
 ford.—Also, one yoke of likely three
 year old STEERS, which measure six
 feet, well broke and good for work.
 apply to JONATHAN HALL,
 Norway, Dec. 1, 1827.

JUST received and for sale at the
 Oxford Bookstore, by the dozen
 or single,
 KINNE'S ARITHMETIC,
 SIXTH EDITION,
 With Questions, by
 DANIEL ROBINSON.
 JUST received and for sale by A. J.
 BARTON Agent, Bridgewater Col-
 lection of Sacred Music—16th edition.
 Springer's Hyms, and a general as-
 sortment of Books and Stationery.
 ALSO, LEDGERS, ruled in a new &
 convenient form. Nov. 7.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford
 Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Sin-
 gle.
 Traders supplied on liberal terms.
 Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq.
 Ebenezer Drake, Maj. John Dennett, Messrs
 Morse & Hall, Lewis R. Stowell, Oren Shaw,
 Paris. Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Har-
 low, Esq. Buckfield. John R. Briggs, Esq.
 Woodstock. Increase Robinson, William
 Cox, Jeremiah Mitchell, and James Crockett,
 Norway.

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE—
 No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND.
 AGENT for the State of Maine, for the
 sale of Patent Cordage, made by Rob-
 bins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads
 of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured
 by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various
 prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.
 It is presumed that the quality, price, and
 time for the above articles, will give entire
 satisfaction.—*Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.*—ly-163

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN in virtue of a Writ of Exe-
 cution and will be sold at Public
 Vendue at the Store of D. & L. Brown,
 in Waterford, in said County, on Mon-
 day, the thirty-first day of December
 next, at two of the clock in the after-
 noon, all the right, in equity, which
 William Savin has of redeeming the fol-
 lowing Mortgaged Real Estate situat-
 ed in Waterford aforesaid, viz.: The
 house lately occupied by the said Savin
 as a Tavern, and now occupied by Levi
 Brown, together with the Stable and
 the land appurtenant to the establish-
 ment of what was called the homestead
 of the said Savin in said Waterford.—
 Also, a piece of land adjoining the farm
 of the Rev. J. A. Douglass, containing
 about twenty-five acres.—At the time
 and place of sale a full description of
 said Real Estate will be given, and also
 an account for what the same has been
 mortgaged.
 WILLIAM MORSE, Jun. Dep. Sheriff.
 Waterford, Nov. 22, 1827.

HOUSE & LAND.

FOR sale by the subscriber, a good Two-
 Story Dwelling HOUSE, partly finished,
 with Land sufficient for a good garden. Also
 a good new SAWMILL, well built, and situ-
 ated on the Sleep Falls, so called, where
 there is a good chance for timber, and a suf-
 ficiency of water for nearly the whole season.
 There is likewise a good privilege for the
 erection of almost any kind of machinery
 which requires water power.—Also a number
 of eligible house lots on each side of the
 road, which are well situated, and inferior
 to none in the vicinity for pleasantness of situ-
 ation and goodness of soil.
 The above will be sold at a cheap rate, &
 the terms of payment will be such that al-
 most any person can purchase it, who has any
 desire for property of this kind.
 For further information please inquire
 of the subscriber, living on the premises.
 BAILEY BODWELL.
 Norway, Sept. 7, 1827. 11 167

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of
 insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by
 FIRE only, with a
 Capital of 200,000 Dollars,
 and a surplus Fund of more than THIRTY
 FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, the
 whole secured and vested in the best pos-
 sible manner,—offer to take risks on terms as
 favorable as other Offices.
 The business of the Company is principal-
 ly confined to risks in the country, and there-
 fore so detached that its capital is not ex-
 posed to great losses by sweeping fires. The
 small compensation they require, and the
 liberality and promptness in adjusting all
 losses that may accrue under their Policies
 and experience, induce them to flatter them-
 selves that they shall receive a share of public
 patronage.
 The subscriber is an authorized
 Agent for this Company, and will issue Poli-
 cies immediately, to those who may apply
 for them. ASA BARTON.
 Norway, Nov. 20, 1827.
 N. B.—As this Company does not insure
 upon marine risks, it is considered to be per-
 fectly safe, and deserving of public confi-
 dence. Nov. 20, 1827.

SPECTACLES.

JUST received a new and large as-
 sortment of Green and White Spec-
 tacles, from 25 cents to \$1,00 per pair.
 ASA BARTON, Agent.
 November 11.

THE OBSERVER

Published every Thursday Morning, by
 ASA BARTON,
 (FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)
 at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of
 12 1/2 per cent. to all who pay cash within
 three months from the date of their subscrip-
 tion.
 ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted
 three weeks at one dollar per square—less
 than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal
 Notices at the usual price.
 No paper discontinued until all arrears are
 paid, but at the option of the publisher.
 The Publisher deems it expedient to
 give notice, that, while he shall always en-
 deavor to be literally correct, he will not
 hold himself responsible for any error in any
 advertisement beyond the amount charged
 for its insertion.

RMER'S
NAC,
OF OUR LORD
28.
for sale at the Oxford
Dross, Dozen or Sin-

on liberal terms.
Thomas Crocker, Esq.
John Bennett, Messrs.
Stowell, Oren Shaw,
Good, Nathaniel Har-
John R. Briggs, Esq.
Robinson, William
and James Crockett,

Nails and
K.
ROWNE--
RE, PORTLAND,
e of Maine, for the
dage, made by Rob-
Cut Nails and Brads
50d, manufactured
Duck, of various
ain Cables.
quality, price, and
es, will give entire
ug, 14, 1827.-ly-163
S SALE.

of a Writ of Exe-
be sold at Public
D. & L. Brown,
County, on Mon-
day of December
lock in the after-
in equity, which
of redeeming the
Real Estate situ-
esaid, viz.: The
y by the said Sawin
occupied by Levi
the Stable and
to the establish-
ed the homestead
said Waterford.
adjoining the farm
pugglass, containing
res.—At the time
full description of
be given, and also
the same has been

un. Dep. Sheriff,
2, 1827.

LAND.
criber, a good Two-
SE, partly finished,
good garden. Also
well built, and situ-
s, so called, where
for timber, and a suf-
ficient whole season.
not privilege to the
kind of machinery
ver.—Also a number
in each side of the
ated, and inferior to
pleasantness of situa-
at a cheap rate, &
ill be such that al-
hase it, who has any
kind.
ation please inquire
on the premises.
EY BODWELL.
167

URANCE
NY.

for the purpose of
and DAMAGE by

000 Dollars,
more than THIRTY
DOLLARS, the
d in the best possi-
e risks on terms as

company is principal-
country, and there-
capital is not expos-
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is an authorized
and will issue Poli-
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ASA BARTON.

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considered to be per-
g of public confi-
Nov 20, 1827.

CLES.
ew and large as-
and White Spec-
to \$1.00 per pair.
BARTON, Agent.

SERVER
Monday Morning, by
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apiculously inserted
per square—less
five cents. Legal
until all arrearages
of the publisher
ems it shall always en-
rect, he will not
for any error in any
amount charged

OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

[NO. 181.]

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

A revolution of the seasons, has nearly been completed since the Representatives of the People and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never slumbering eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens, in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labors of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyments large and liberal as the indulgence of Heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced, over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate, the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams, which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which Government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring, to demand the attention of the Federal Legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration, from time to time, subjects in which the interests of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the Constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation, upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the Government of Great Britain, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purposes of the Convention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent Convention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1825, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the proclamation issued on the nineteenth day of March last, publishing this Convention, is herewith communicated to Congress. The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the Commission instituted conformably to the act of Congress of the 24th of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labors. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of grateful joy to ourselves, but has had the happy effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in softening asperities upon other objects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgement of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3d July, 1815, and of 20th October, 1818, will expire

by their own limitation on the 20th October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory Westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the abovementioned Conventions; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other. Treaties of Commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and, were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an overreaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our Conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations on the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and, in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two Conventions, for continuing in force those abovementioned, have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaty of Peace, of November, 1782, and September, 1783, between the U. States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our Independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties, since that time, several questions of boundary, between their respective Territories, have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definite arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate Commissions, consisting of two Commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several Governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these Commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire and the other by partial agreement. The Commissioners of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent have finally agreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own Governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the Arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth Convention, concluded at London, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions have been pend-

ing, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispute between the two Nations. By a common understanding between the Governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right, to be definitively settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, recently taken place, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special Agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of high interest to the friendly relations between the two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonial Possessions, have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the U. States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the offers of an Act of Parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by them. At a subsequent period, it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior Act of Parliament, of 1822, opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions, to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British Government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation, or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of Congress, at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient, in their concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdiction. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a Proclamation was issued on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse, authorized by the British Act of Parliament, of 24th June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been, by the subsequent Acts of Parliament, of 5th July, 1825, and the order of Council, of 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this Proclamation, by the terms of the Act under which it was issued, has been, that each and every provision of the Act concerning Navigation, of 18th April, 1818, and of the Act supplementary thereto, of 15th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a Proclamation of the Governor of the Island of St. Christopher, and of the Virgin Islands, inviting, for three months from the 28th of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute their export

portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self-respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favor that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective Governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to know, that, apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction.

With the other maritime and commercial Nations of Europe, our intercourse continues, with little variation. Since the cessation, by the Convention of 24th June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing.—A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew that negotiation; and, in acceding to the proposal, we have expressed the wish that it might be extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relations between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of our Independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by us never be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection, equally friendly in spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made, by the Minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of the United States to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French Government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to his consideration, to the determination of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honorable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, had been concluded with the Kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for the negotiation of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between that ancient and renowned League and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the Imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated; and have been recently testified by the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained. That they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the People and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their Gov-

ernment, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and Independence has continued to prevail; and it is signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force, against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory, has been superseded by the expulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which have constantly followed the Southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of Independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their Independence to regulate as to them shall seem fit, we hail with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which are alone suited to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been therefore with some concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the Republics of the South, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe to be the interest of all. Among the results of the state of things, has been that the Treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended, on the part of the United States, of the most friendly disposition towards the Southern Republics, by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles, in the regulation of their international relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two Ministers commissioned on the part of the U. States has returned to the bosom of his country, while the Minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a treaty of Peace, actually signed between the Governments of Buenos Ayers and Brazil, would supersede all farther occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian Governments. At their last session, Congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that Empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the Government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels, captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussions at Rio de Janeiro, of those wrongs, sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passports, and return to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interests of his country; motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian Government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their Charge d'Affaires,

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

THE EASTERN ARGUS.

The *Eastern Argus* in reply to some remarks of ours in a former number, on the inconsistent and anti-Republican course of that paper, under its present "political advisers," has come out in its usual strain of invective and denunciation. The *Editor* has not done us the justice to copy our remarks, that his readers might have the opportunity of judging between our text and his commentary. We, in common with many other *Republican* editors, are denounced as federalists, and as exporting our influence to build up the ruins of ancient federalism. Now, as this charge so palpably contradicts the evidence of our own senses, we cannot ourselves credit it, and as it is so manifestly in defiance of the whole tenor of our paper, we do not believe it will gain credit with our readers. No—we ever have and ever shall maintain the doctrine of Republicanism; but we shall maintain it in consistency with common sense and common honesty, and will never be knowingly made the dupes of "advisers," who, while they are openly singing *hominas* to Republicanism, are secretly crucifying all its essential principles.

The *Argus* says that "almost every paper in New-England, instituted by federalists, supports Mr. Adams, while all the principal republican papers within the same boundaries, are for Gen. Jackson." If the *Argus* "advisers" do not know that they are wrong in this assertion, we will convince them of their error. We will instance in Massachusetts and Maine, papers which are known, and ever have been known, as republican papers, which are devoted to the cause of Mr. Adams.—The Boston Chronicle and Patriot, the oldest democratic paper in New-England, is decidedly in the interest of Mr. Adams, so is the Essex Register, and National Aegis, both old papers, and always democratic, while on the other hand, the Boston Gazette, and Salem Gazette, two of the oldest federal papers, are united with the *Argus* in the interest of the opposition. Will the *Argus* dare to denounce the *Hallowell Advocate* as a federal paper? We know that it will not; and yet the *Advocate* supports Mr. Adams with distinguished zeal and ability. We select the *Advocate* only, of the numerous republican papers in Maine, which support Mr. Adams, because it is an old Republican paper, and out of the Counties of Cumberland and York, has a much greater influence than the *Eastern Argus*.

If we should not be thought too presumptuous, we would beg the favor of the *Argus*, to point us to any old republican paper in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont or Maine, which supports the cause of Gen. Jackson. We may be mistaken, but we think we are not, in saying that there is none.—We have not room for more on this subject to-day, our feelings would not permit us to say less. We acknowledge no dictation in the course we shall pursue. We hope, so long as we manage a public journal, we shall be enabled to be impartial, independent, and above all, to be honest. When we find that the cause we have espoused cannot be supported but by a resort to unmeaning declamation, to obsolete epithets and calling of hard names, we shall be very contented to see it go down.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We this day give our readers the Message of President Adams to the two branches of the National Legislature. It will be found an able and unvarnished exposure of our foreign and domestic concerns. It will not be necessary for us to suggest, what our readers cannot fail to discover from the perusal of this document, that it presents a most happy and prosperous state of our national affairs. If this document be true, (and that it is, the experience of every observing individual in the Nation must be witness,) the conclusion is irresistible, that at no period, since the Declaration of Independence, have we had stronger reason for contentment, than at the present. Still happy and contented as we might and ought to be, it cannot be disguised that we are far from being an united people. If, as a nation, we are in danger, it cannot be manifest to the most superficial inquirer, that we are not to look for its cause in any circumstances of political adversity, but in those intestine feuds, which, not infrequently proceed from artful and unprincipled ambition, in seasons of the highest political prosperity.

Whatever be the destiny of the present Administration, whether it continues the usual period, or be limited to four years, history cannot fail to do it justice; and a future day will show, if we cannot now perceive it, that the Presidency of John Quincy Adams possesses all the excellent traits of the respective reigns of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

THE PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

We have received the two first numbers of this work published by Mr. Judah Dobson. We are highly pleased with its contents, as well as its appearance, and cheerfully recommend it to readers of every class, as the editor observes that, "Wit and Humor are of no small importance in literature as well as life, and we shall always be happy to welcome to our shrine a genuine son of Momo." It is our design to insert occasional notices of Sciences and the Arts." Judging from these two numbers which are before us, as specimens of the work, we think that the editors will redeem their pledge, thus given to the public. We will receive subscriptions for the work at the publishers prices.

CONGRESS.

At our last dates from Washington, Congress had done but little business. The House of Representatives adjourned over from Thursday the 6th, to Monday the 10th instant in order to give the Speaker time to make the appointment of the Standing Committee, the Senate also adjourned to meet at the same time. We shall give an account of every thing which we think will be of interest to our readers, which may be done by this body during its Session.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. BARTON, you will please to insert the following in your paper, as it may be a hint "in due season" to those who make it a constant practice of taking a morning dram under a false notion of its medical utility.

MODERATE DRINKING LEADS TO IMPROVEMENT.

The late discussions and publications on the grave subject of intemperance, have not brought to notice a single fact or sentence so important as that which we have just copied as the topic for a few remarks. This importance is equally great whether we regard the habit as a leading cause of intemperance or its discontinuance as a most influential means of its suppression: That this opinion is but too well founded, the experience of many, and the observation of all, who have observed but a part of what has been going on about them, will unequivocally prove. Men do not generally arrive suddenly at the last stage of any vicious indulgence; it is the occasional and permitted gratification which ends in excess and ruin. So it is in the use of ardent spirit; most drunkards have been in their day, and in many instances for a long day, but moderate drinkers, and during all this period they have intended never to exceed the bounds of safe and allowable indulgence.

The idea that a little brandy, gin, rum, nognon, or any other spirituous portation, can be frequently, perhaps daily, taken with impunity,—when carried into effect will ever prove as it ever has done, a most prolific source of intemperance. Multitudes of men, and not a few women, too numerous indeed to think of, otherwise temperate, regular and even commendable in their modes of life,—by this apparently harmless, though most insidious gratification, have been ensnared and destroyed. By this indulgence, too, the practice we deplore, is made familiar to the young, and thus situated, how can the young be made to view the practice as they ought? Can the child be supposed to regard the liquor he sees a parent drink as a poison? Can he view a beverage which he sees to be considered as the symbol of hospitality, and as a means of social enjoyment, as full of danger, and leading to the loss of all that is dear in possession or bright in prospect? Here, too, we see the influence of example, and the weight of responsibility resting not on parents only, but on every individual in society whose conduct affects unfavorably the moral principles and habits of others. And what bad man, living among men, is low and obscure as not to incur more or less of this frightful responsibility.

Another idea which tends to justify this practice of moderate drinking, is a persuasion that a little spirit is good for the health of those who are well without it. All history and living testimony, as given by correct observers, and by all whose judgment is not perverted by a vice which they are determined to defend and indulge, are totally opposed to this sentiment. Another idea, not less destitute of all truth, is an opinion that some degree of excitement and exhilaration from some artificial stimulant is required to enable laborers, sailors, mechanics, &c. to put forth the greatest muscular strength of which they are capable.

That a man or number of men may for a time move briskly, and for a short period perform more labor, when under a certain degree of unnatural elevation of spirit, we will not undertake to deny. But that men for a long period, for the whole of life for example, will perform more work of any kind, whether muscular mental or mixed, for any degree of excitement from spirit of any kind, is entirely opposed to the conviction of those persons who are best qualified to judge. We mean men who have had the care and employment of laborers of all descriptions,—such as captains of vessels, travellers, superintendents of farms, manufacturers, architects, &c. These will all tell you that they can do better without spirit than with it. It is not to be denied that spirit is sometimes truly medical; so is opium, hyoscyamus, prussic acid and fifty other poisons. These are all medicines or poisons according to their preparation, mode of exhibition and the situation of those to whom they are administered. In this light strictly should all distilled spirit be viewed; it has nothing neutral in its character and effect, it is an agent always for us or against us, it is not a friend or an enemy.

Med. In'r.

The revenue of Rhode-Island for the last six months, amounted to \$18,033 68—its expenditures during that period were only \$8,565 12.

It has been calculated that the manufacture of wool, (including the various mechanics and laborers employed,) in the New England states, subsists about 20,000 families, or 120,000 persons, and that these will consume the surplus products of 40,000 families of agriculturalists; together, about 360,000 individuals.

COTTON.—Much cotton printing is done at several places. Taunton, Mass. and Dover, N. H. are among the most famous; at the first named, 2,000 pieces are printed weekly, and the quantity is increasing; much also is printed at the Warren factory, near Baltimore, at which between 900 and 1000 persons are subsisted.

CANADA.—On the 20th ult. the Parliament of Lower Canada met at Quebec. The House of Assembly chose Mr. Papineau, Speaker. He had 39 votes, Mr. Vallieres 5. They were both of the anti-executive party. Custom or something superior requires that the choice of Speaker should be submitted to the Governor for his approbation or disapprobation. This was done in the present case, and His Excellency rejected Mr. P. and directed a new choice, when Mr. P. had 40 votes to 4—and the House sent again to the Governor, but resolved that they had a right to choose their Speaker without consulting him, and could proceed to business though he might disapprove of the choice.

So the affair stood at the date of the last information. It was expected the Governor would not recognize Mr. P. but dissolve the Parliament.

They complain of drought in one part of France, and of inundation in another.

DUTCH CAMELS.—The Nantucket Inquirer recommends the use, in the harbor of that place, of what are called Dutch Camels, to enable loaded ships to pass the bar. This expedient is said to be used by the Dutch, particularly in the Zuyder Zee, and also at Venice, and on the river Neva in Russia. It consists of large and strong chests, which when filled with water are attached to the bottom of the vessel, after which the water is pumped out, and by this means, a buoyancy is given to the vessel, proportioned to the capacity of the chest. The largest Russian camel is 27 feet in length, and 36 feet in breadth.

It would seem, from an article in the Portsmouth Times, that some person lately had a sound tooth pulled, and sold, to raise 50 cents to buy rum.

Boston Traveller.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—A Mercer (Pen.) paper states, that a lady of that county had five children at one birth, and 12 in the course of 18 months!!!

SMALL POX.—In noticing the appearance of this dreadful malady in some of the adjacent towns, on Friday, we incorrectly mentioned Brighton as one; they are only Roxbury and Brookline. The number of cases in these towns has been few; and, as we learn, no new ones for several days. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent its further extension, and no danger is now apprehended by the inhabitants in the vicinity.—*Boston Traveller.*

MURDER.—About a fortnight or three weeks ago, an old man of the name of Bergeron, a farmer of the parish of St. Antoine, about 40 miles above Quebec, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, was found, shockingly mutilated, at some distance from his house, in a low spot of ground. He had his throat cut nearly across, his face and hands had received several wounds, and a knife, which was unstained, and was known to belong to him, was laid across his breast. Suspicion has fallen on two persons to whom he had made over his property. The Coroner has gone to examine the body.

Judge Rochester is now in N. York and shortly to embark, in a national vessel, for Central America, as Charge d'Affaires of the United States to that Republic.

The notorious *Malapar*, of Marble memory, was a passenger last week in one of the steam boats from Albany to N. York.

Mr. Webster is still detained in New York, by the indisposition of both himself and Mrs. Webster.

The U. S. ship *Hornet*, Capt. Claxton, arrived at New York on Thursday, from Tampico, with \$134,000 in specie, for sundry merchants. The *Hornet* has been cruising in the Gulf of Mexico for a year past, during which time the crew have enjoyed good health.

It appears that the antagonist of Mr. Conway, late delegate from Arkansas, whose death in a duel was recorded last week, was Robert Crittenden, Secretary of that Territory. Mr. Conway fell at the first fire.

The Legislature of New York adjourned on Tuesday last. That body has been in session the present year, more than six months. The expenses are about a thousand dollars a day. So that the good people have had about

two hundred thousand dollars worth of Legislation the present year.

Boston Traveller.

A Danish fisherman lately caught in the Baltic an enormous salmon, round the throat of which was tied a sort of amulet, with antique characters engraved thereon. The Academy of Copenhagen had declared the characters to be Punic, signifying "Fish, you were once my prisoner, but merciful as skilful, the great and powerful Erik restores you to the sea deities; return thanks, therefore, to Odin." This is expressed in five lines of poetry, below which there is another inscription, the meaning of which has not yet been discovered. It appears, according to common report, that the salmon was first caught before the kingdoms of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, were converted to Christianity.

Parade de Londres.

A short time after the Oliver, Captain Olive, left Alicante, she was captured by an Algerine. The pirate took out four of her crew, and sent on board sixteen Algerines; Captain Olive and one seaman only were left on board the Oliver. During the day, some of the Algerines went below to drink. Capt. Olive gave a signal to his sailor; and when they were half drunk, he shut the hatches. The Algerines on deck endeavored to resist; but they did not succeed. A vessel was in sight, signals of distress were made, and a Spanish vessel assisted the Oliver into a Spanish port, where she is now performing quarantine.

Phare du Havre.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.
INDIAN HOSTILITY.—Letters, we have been informed, by a gentleman directly from Milledgeville, have been received in that place, addressed to the Senator and Representative of Lee County, from the sheriff of that county, stating that there were strong appearances of hostility among the Indians—that they were embodying themselves, and had shot at and badly wounded one man, and barbarously beaten another.

A Mr. Hall (from Lee, we believe) was in Milledgeville; who, on his road to that place, had been informed that as many as two or three cases of murder had been committed.—He had seen 50 or 60 mounted Indians completely armed, on this side of the Chatahoocchie, exhibiting signs of hostility. They entered a plantation, and killed ten or twelve hogs, and took from the crib as much corn as the convenience to take away would permit, in the presence of the owner, to whom, however, they attempted no personal injury.

These letters, together with the statement of Mr. Hall, have been laid before the Governor, who, we understand, has sent off a communication on the subject to the Agent.

We are requested to state, that the Free Meeting-House, which has recently been erected in Sweden, will be dedicated on Tuesday the 25th inst.

Official return of votes for Senators in the COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Whole number of votes	1387
Reuel Washburn, of Livermore, has	1324
John Grover, of Bethel, has	1304
and are chosen.	

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by Job Eastman, Esq. Mr. Andrew Mills, to Miss Olive Stevens.
In Paris, 16th inst. by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. Lewis B. Stowell, to Miss Laura Tewell.
In Dixfield, by H. Farewell, Esq. Mr. Peter Holman, Jr. to Miss Martha Newton.

DIED.

In St. Andrews, N. B. Mr. Amos Ordway, Jr. aged 30.
In New-Gloucester, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Samuel Cushman, Esq. aged 39.
In Portsmouth, Eng. Sergeant Whip, aged 97. He carried a halbert at the battle of Bunker Hill, and fought under Kings George 2d, 3d, and 4th.

GOSEPEL PREACHER.

The first number of this work is now printed and ready for delivery.—Such persons as wish to subscribe, are requested to leave their names with the subscriber immediately, ASA BARTON, Agent for the Publisher.

NOTE. The Gospel Preacher is published monthly, each number will contain one or more Sermons of living Universalist Ministers. The work is handsomely executed, and done up in printed covers.

OPODELDOC.

JOHNSON'S superior OPODELDOC, which is so highly approved of, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Oxford Bookstore.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty second instant, at the Store of the Subscriber, in Paris, 200 Bushels Good Prime CORN.
2 Likely HORSES, one 3 the other 4 years old.
2 Good Single SLEIGHS.

Conditions made known at the time of sale.
LEWIS B. STOWELL.
Dec. 5, 1827.

JUST received and for sale by ASA BARTON Agent, Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music—16th edition.

Springer's Hymns, and a general assortment of Books and Stationary.

ALSO, LEDGERS, ruled in a new & convenient form.

JOSEPH HARROD,

HAS this day added to his Stock, Broad cloths, Cassimeres, Duffels, Lion's Skin Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids, Vestings, Calicoes, together with a great variety of

Cotton, Linen and Silk GOODS.

Likewise, an additional assortment of CARPETS, Hearth Rugs, Blankets, etc.
Dec. 14, 1827. Swis 181.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

JEREMIAH DOW.

At No. 5, MUSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET, HAS just received a valuable assortment of BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES, of different colors and qualities, from 3 1/2 to 7.50 per yard.

Satinets; Flannels; Boackings; Rose Blankets; Camblets; Plaids; Bombazetts; 3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines; Crapes; Silks; Portegees; Norwich Crapes; Italian do.; Silk, Cassimere and Valencia Shawls and Mantles; Swandown, Valencia, Silk and Velvet Vestings; Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Gloves; Flage and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Paleoreans; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Calicoes; Furnitures; Cambrics; Muslins; Linen Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics; Laces; Edgings and Insertings.

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of

Domestic GOODS.

such as
Shirtings & Sheetings—TICKINGS, YARNS, BATTING, &c. &c.

All of which, together with most articles usually kept in the dry goods line; being recently purchased, will afford all those who are in pursuit of good Goods and good bargains, a choice selection and well worthy the attention of the purchasers.
Portland, Oct. 24, 1827. Sw 174

CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. O. BRADLEY.

STORE, No. 6 MUSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

HAS RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

37 PACKAGES of PIECE GOODS!

Probably much the largest and richest assortment ever before offered in Portland, at wholesale and retail—

—CONSISTING IN PART—

21000 YDS PRINTS from 15 to 30 cents per yard.

40 PS Superfine BROAD AND HA BIT CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, from 50 cents to \$12 per yard.

50 PS SATINETT.

100 PS PLAIDS & BOMBAZETTS, from 17 to 42 cents per yard.

A very large assortment of Silk, Cotton and Linen GOODS of almost every description.

30 BALES

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND TICKINGS, very cheap.

As many goods were purchased at Auction in New-York by a well experienced agent, from whom Fresh supplies are to be received weekly; they will be sold from 10 to 25 per cent. less than usual cash Prices.
9w—174

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above BANK OF PORTLAND,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND;

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for cash

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PIECE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Drabs Cloths;
Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES; Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts. Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins; Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard; Black and Colored Canton Crapes;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS at low prices;

Linens; Lawns; and Linen Cambrics; Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; Buttons; Bombazetts; Camblets; Plaids; Flannels;

Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirtings; Checks & Ginghams; Batting and Wadding;

Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing and Knitting Cotton; with a great variety of other Goods.

WANTED,

WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry Goods will be exchanged at Cash Prices. Purchasers are invited to call.
Nov. 14. 176.

FOUND,

ON Saturday last, in the road near Capt. John Richards in Hebron, a part Kist of TOBACCO. The owner can have the same by paying Charges, on application to SAMUEL SWIFT.
Dec. 11, 1827.

POPE'S ESSAY.

A NEW and handsome edit of Pope's Essay on Man, with Notes, just published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, b: the dozen or single.
Dec. 13th.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore
Nov. 14.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE FLOWER.

Specimen of the light and shadow of a WANDERER'S LIFE.

Far in a wild, where Nature sat sublime,
Retired from scenes of busy, bustling life—
Where awfully the rugged mountains frowned
That seem'd, like guards, to keep the world
at bay—
Where sigh'd the winds in deep, sepulchral
tones,
Through pines that seem'd coeval with their
hills,
It grew: and, oh, it was a lovely flower!
I saw it, when 'twas putting forth its sweets,
Its lovely tints expanding to the view.
In garden or parterre ne'er grew such flower.
So fragile, soft and delicate its frame,
That Heaven's own gentlest breath too
rough appear'd
To visit with a kiss its tender cheek.
Such fragrance it exhal'd, methought it
seem'd
To breathe, as if 'twere animate, and fill'd
With mind. It look'd as if 'twere Innocence
Herself, in person come, with pure intent,
To breathe her spirit into mortal hearts.
Personified the virtues in it seem'd,
There white-robed Chastity all smiling sat,
By confidence upheld, and kept her throne;
While downcast Modesty, with blushing
cheek,
Retiring, hid herself among the leaves.
And there—but, hold—let me no more de-
scribe;
For 'twas a flower beyond description fair;
And not for earth, but heaven, it seem'd de-
sign'd.
A while, (and 'twas a pleasing task,) 'twas
mine
To tend this precious flower, to watch its
growth,
And draw its latent beauties forth to view.
I've gaz'd on it by day, and dream'd by night;
And as I gaz'd and thought, I better grew;
For, odours it sent forth, that, entering in,
The heart did cleanse, refine and purify.
The virtuous, still more purely virtuous made,
While vice, abash'd, in silence turn'd away.
I've thought, what pity, such a beautiful
flower
Should "blush unseen" in wilderness like this;
Where poisonous reptiles, blights and mildews
dwell,
Its worth unknown, its beauties unadmird!
Perhaps some rude, ungracious, impious hand
Shall pluck thee, blooming, from thy parent
stem,
To fade and die on some unworthy breast—

'Twas but a tear—a single silent tear—
Deride it, none; for, 'twas an holy drop,
More precious than Potos's richest mines,
All pure and warm, forth from a feeling heart;
Nor could have stain'd the flower it fell upon.
'Thou, Lord, hast made us—thou alone art
good!
If weakness is a sin, forgive this tear;
Nor ever give me heart less soft than this:
For, oh! 'tis pleasant often thus to sin—
Thus to lament anticipated woes;
And, unresisting, yield to feelings away.
The hour arriv'd—I look'd a last adieu—
It wav'd its head; its odours rose on high,
As if anticipating Heaven's design.
'Protect this flower, all-gracious Heaven,' I
cried.
Fate gave the word; reluctant, I obey'd,
And onward took my melancholy way.

Disfield, Dec. 1827.

VARIETY.

EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.

We are indebted to the Boston Spectator for the extracts below. The writer observes, "the following circumstance I know to be a fact. It was wrote by a lady of undoubted veracity, who was on the spot when the affair occurred, and may serve as a warning to those who are fond of comedy, which too often turns out a tragedy."

In the town of Hampton, in Middlesex, Eng. a spot celebrated on account of the stately palace erected there by the magnificent Cardinal Woolsey, was kept, some years since, a young ladies' boarding school. A Miss Courtenay, the only child of immensely wealthy parents, in the county of Hampshire, was one of the scholars. To prevent her suffering through life, from the morbid cowardice to which, from nature and education; the softer sex are much prone, her parents and teachers had taken unwearied pains not only to brace her mind against the terrors of imagination, but of those terrifying realities that flesh is heir to. They succeeded effectually, little dreaming poor weak-sighted mortals as we are, that this very acquirement would one day prove fatal to her.

Matilda Courtenay was about sixteen, amiable, accomplished, and as lovely in her person as the fabled Hourii. Her disposition was gay as that of the lark—all buoyancy and life. It was not long ere the young ladies in the school discovered this trait of fearlessness in her character, for Matilda had been so praised by her dotting parents for its possession, that she lost no opportunity of displaying it on every possible occasion. Many were the tricks resorted to by her companions with the idea of frightening her, such as starting upon her from a place of concealment; making figures with vile physiognomies painted on them, and placing them upon her bed—perhaps a mischievous one concealed beneath the bedstead, would seize her foot as she was stepping into it. At other times, Dolly, the maid, would be hired to get upon the roof and throw brick-bats down the chimney.—But all was in vain—her listening tormentors heard no sound save that of a chuckle or a burst of joyous laughter. Almost wearied with the continued failure of their experiments, they at length hit upon an expedient to frighten the innocent girl by a *coup de main*. Miss Courtenay had been to visit her parents, but was expected at Hampton that night. A student of medicine, in the neighbor-

hood, was prevailed upon to bring secretly in the evening a skeleton to the school.—The hope at length of frightening Miss Courtenay weakened their own fears in handling this otherwise appalling subject. They fastened it with the tester within the curtains, at the foot of the bed, so as to conceal it effectually from her observation: but with the conviction that the moment the bed should be shaken, by her getting into it, the figure would fall upon her. Matilda did not reach Hampton till bedtime, but in more than usually gay spirits retired to her apartment, saying to her loved, but mischievous companions, "good night dear girls, good night; I have got buck, and to-morrow we shall have a fine game at romps—good night;" and with a bound was out of sight.—There was a cause, nay two of them, for Matilda's heightened spirits. Henry Melmoth, the companion of her childhood, and her beau ideal of all that was perfect in mankind, had brought her down in his curricle and four, and had whispered something agreeable in her ear, and more had "looked unutterable things." Besides, Matilda was by nature benevolent, and her parents, aware that she would make no ill use of it, had given her a plentiful supply of pocket money—and she might build castles in the moon, think of Henry undisturbed, and in her mind's eye dispose of her wealth on the morrow. With this sweetest and most delightful feeling of humanity, the desire of performing kind actions, Matilda, after praying as fervently as a girl of sixteen could be expected to pray, jumped into bed, where we will leave her for the night.

Early on the following morning, those who had been particularly busy in this cruel affair were astir to see its effects, and repaired in a body to Miss Courtenay's apartment, with the expectation of hearing the joyous bursts of merriment, but imagine their surprise and horror on finding the sweet girl doubtless in the very position she laid down, with her eyes fixed and rolled up in their sockets; the white froth foaming from her pale mouth, her nostrils fearfully distended, and showing every appearance of approaching dissolution—the forefinger and thumb, of her right hand held a shred of fibre which adhered to the skeleton, whose fleshless arm had fallen across her, and its eyelless skull rested on the same pillow with that of the blooming girl. Medical assistance was called, but alas! too late—her extremities were cold.—The physicians pronounced that she had fallen into repeated convulsions from affright, and there was no remedy. In a few moments "life ebbed pulse by pulse away," and the angel spirit of the lovely, but ill-fated Matilda, fled forever!

"Lay her 'neath the earth,
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring!" S. H. S.

FROM THE SAGO PALLADIUM.
RELIGIOUS IMPOSTURE.

JACOB COCHRAN.—This strange man, who a few years since, threw a part of New-England in commotion with fanaticism, and who, in the midst of his supernatural power and light, found a check to his holy zeal, as he called it, by a few years contemplation in the State Prison at Charlestown, is still a wonder in the land of the living, with a few fanatics at his heels.

The subscriber, a few days since, paid a visit to his, "Ark," as they call it, in Hollis, Me., and by the appearance of some of the family and the number of small children that I saw, I should suppose that they do have all things in common, as they profess to; for their population increases without begging children from others; and I could not ascertain that any of the company were married save Jacob and his wife, and he has a spiritual companion in addition to his natural one, who has added (I was informed) one, if not more, natural child to the family since their spiritual union; and I fancy this is about the only way that their family will increase in future, as they are not so fortunate with respect to worldly possessions as the shakers are; therefore food and houses will not at present tempt many to join them.

Two of the fraternity are State Prison convicts, and are lately from New-York, with a wife, as it is supposed she is.

I should suppose the family consisted of six or seven men with their spiritual wives, besides Jacob and his spiritual and natural wives.

I entered the building and inquired for Jacob—he soon made his appearance, with three or four aids-de-camp, or talking disciples—the women took their seats in a back room to listen to our conversation.

At length, as I would not admit Jacob to be infallible, and the great apostle of God, to whom all his enemies must soon submit with a vengeance, he, with a loud voice, pronounced me to be a poor, deluded servant of the Devil. At that moment his female disciples exclaimed aloud—Glory to God—Glory to God, &c. to that degree that the whole house echoed. Jacob then attempted to convince me that all professors, save himself and company were hypocrites and deceivers, and said that they had all combined to bar the love of God out of his soul; but glory to God, they cannot do it, for I now feel the love of God in my very fingers—stretching out his

hands. I observed that he was mistaken, for I was a professor and I knew that I had not combined to bar the love of God out of his soul—for I desired that he and all mankind might enjoy it, and I knew that I enjoyed it myself—upon which he pronounced me a liar, in saying that I enjoyed the love of God. I then told him my opinion of him, viz. that he was a poor deceived creature, if not a great impostor, and that he must repent of his abomination or never know the true love of God shed abroad in his heart; upon which he pronounced a curse upon me in pontifical style; and his echoing women again said amen, with a loud acclamation of Glory to God, &c.—or rather broke out in mocking God and disgracing themselves.

He then told me he had got through with me, and wished me to leave his house as soon as convenient.

He then said to his disciples, Come, let us go to our work; and they all left the room in a moment, and followed this monster in human shape, as he appeared to me; and I soon left the building, with a new proof, that there is a way that seemeth good to man, but the end thereof is death; and that ambitious, sinful men, are deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked, when under the influence of strong self-will and false zeal, which is fanaticism indeed—and, with a new stimulus to watch and pray lest I enter into temptation.

HULL BARTON.

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.
JOE STRICKLAND—AGAIN.

Masse Chew Sits October the 20th one 1000
ate hundred & 20 seven

dere Uncle Ben.—Arter I started from the fawls eye thawt ide cum down hear and sea sum of mi relashens that got rich a bildin nu banks and Phackeris and ive found out a better wa tu git munny than to dig fort the wa is for five or six fellers that haint got no munny to set up a nu bank and go to maken bils like split i wish yewd cum down hear nixt winter and ile hev a bank a goin sum whair in ole hampshear Kowny iph eye ken find a plais whair the haint got wun and give yew a hul saddle bags ful of bils but what i was a goin to tel yew was that eye went along with unkle Joes bois to ginnercol muster last weak and by mily the had a skrap that was anuf to kil ole peepie eye ask yew the ophisers was a strutin room with thare yaller buttons on thare cotes as stiff as yoaht hogs and when the wa went round to selewt the ginnercol the stept jist lik kurnol pluc that i sen in nu Yawk and bimbeby the cum up a shour and they erry wun on um skampered as if the british was after um eye gese the phire injines in nu Yawk wun drive awl the massy chew sits millishy a scurwint wauter on um—arter the shour i went round to sea the phokes un eye never sea so many fellers cornd in awl me born dase and the acted like darn fools and arter the tranen was dun the was men and wimmen and bois and gals and white phokes and niggers and sojers and ophisers awl in a heap and sum was a swairin and sum was a fitein and sum was a dansin and sum was a drinken and sum was a eeten and sum was a hollerin and sum was a kutin up kapers and a good meny was so drunk the didnt no what the was a doin and the drummin and fifein and shutein skart the hosses and waggins and the run agin wun anuther and 2 gals that was a peddlin nu slder got thare legs broak and wun man got his arm shot oph with a kannen and ben cum to us with his fais chuc ful of powder and wun i put owt and sed a fellers gun slipt and toar oph awl his fingers and i lost 10 dollars in raal kimeles a plaen dise and got five dollers in darn kownterfit munny tuct oph onto me and finely sum on us thawt weed hev a skrap and we sea sum fellers tride to run bi us and then us awl over into a mud puddle co-splussup and broak the waggins awl to shew strings—I haint got over the taral skrap yet by hen and yesterday i went to jim billinsins and his wife is down sic shees bin a cryn ever sene he got hom about his gitting drunk and glitin his arm broak wen the waggins turned over—she ses if she cood sea the guvener and tel him hoo much hurt tranens dus she nose heed brake um up—preest joans ses a gret meny bois gits thare soles rewend a goin to tranens his sim swares heel run awnigh cause his pah wipt him for swairin and for loasin awl his munny a throin at a joak that an ole nigger hed—his mah takes on terribly about him and ben is up stump about his gal caus she wunt hev him caus he got cornd but i no she wul bimbeby for she erise and takes on about it awl the time—the wimmen at unkle joes has been a skoldain and phiretlin abowt tranens ever sene we got hoam—ant peggy ses she wishes the plagy tranens was awl demolisht and the men hed to go and dig taters for the mishenaries she ses the munny that spent for tranens and sperrits is a gret many thousen dollers and she means to hev a society amungst the wimming to

brake up tranens and drinkin sperrits and hev the munny gin to pyus yung men to eddekat um and i swow i bleeve sheel do it for wen the wimmen start to du a thing tha olwers make it goe—wen i git to nu lannen ile rite yew agin abowt the munny and bimbeby ime a goin to hev awl me letters printed in a book and ery body ses it wul be a darn site bettern Coopers novels than nees got ritch bi

Yure lovin nuphaw

JOE STICKLAND.

MANAGERS'

OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST

O the Drawing of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, Class No. 18, at the Town Hall, in Portland, Dec. 8, 1827.

2,294 is entitled to \$1,500.	
1,766 is	\$900
4,713 is	900
5,625 is	800
3405 is	800
6483 is	800

Those Tickets having for their last three figures 082, are prizes of \$100
Those Tickets having for their last three figures 311, or 608, are prizes of \$50
Those Tickets having for their last two figures 91, 90, 94, 25, 78, are prizes of \$4
All tickets whose last figure is 3, 7, 5, being the three last drawn different white balls, each \$3.

P. VARNUM,
J. P. BOYD,
N. MITCHELL, Managers.

Portland, Dec. 8, 1827.

HIGHLY INTERESTING

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Anderson's Cough Doors and Pectoral Powders have, from an extensive use for 8 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favorable effects, and where the most skillful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

A new and fresh supply of the above medicine in whole and half bottles just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Dec. 13.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about four weeks since, a likely red two year old STEER, the horns rather turned in. Whoever will give information respecting said STEER, to the subscriber, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

SAMUEL CROCKETT.

Hebron Dec. 10, 1827.

EYE WATER.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Doct. Thompson's celebrated EYE WATER.

Sept 127.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,
AT THE
OXFORD BOOKSTORE,
NORWAY, MAINE,
HAS FOR SALE,

Morses, Cummings, Adams, Goldsmiths, and Woodbridge's Geographies, and Atlases; English Readers; Understanding Readers; Students Companion; Murray's Introduction to the English Reader; Columbian Reader; School's Lessons; Columbian Orator; Whelpley's Compend of History; American Preceptor; Art of Reading; Scientific Class Book; Leavitt's Easy Lessons; Columbian Class Book; Primary Class Book; Walkers, Perrys, and Johnson's Dictionaries; Kinnes, Bezouts, and Walshes' Arithmetics; Murrys, Fisks, Chessmans, and Ingersoll's Grammars; Murrys' Exercises; Child's first Book; Webster's and Goodale's Spelling Books; Bascom's Writing Books; Common Writing, and Cyphering Books; Slates; Pencils, &c. &c. With a variety of other SCHOOL BOOKS not here enumerated—which will be sold on fair terms.

The customers of the Oxford Bookstore, are respectfully informed, that they will be supplied with School Books and Stationary, at cheap prices.

Orders attended to the same as on personal application. All Books sent on orders that do not suit as to quality or price, may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

Dec. 12.

JUST received a new and large assortment of Green and White Spectacles, from 25 cents to \$1.00 per pair.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

November 14.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the dozen or single,

KINNE'S ARITHMETIC,
SIXTH EDITION,
With Questions, by
DANIEL ROBINSON.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Single.

Traders supplied on liberal terms.
Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq. Ebenezer Drake, Maj. John Dennett, Messrs Morse & Hall, Lewis H. Stowell, Oren Shaw, Paris, Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. Duckfield. John H. Briggs, Esq. Woodstock. Increase Robinson, William Cox, Jeremiah Mitchell, and James Crockett, Norway.

JUST received for subscribers at the Oxford Bookstore, by ASA BARTON, who is Agent for the publishers in Philadelphia,

THE AMERICAN

QUARTERLY REVIEW,

Nos. 1, 2, 3.

CONTENTS OF NO. III.

- Theory of Ships.* Theorie du Navire, par le Marquis de Votrat, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis, Capitaine de Vaisseau, &c.
- Historical Romance.* York-Town. A Historical Romance.
- Political Economy.* The Principles of Political Economy, with a Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Science. By J. R. M. Culloch, Esq.
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- German Literature.* Die Poesie und Hordamkeit der Deutschen, von Luthers Zeit bis zur Gegenwart. Dargestellt von Franz Horu. A History of the Poetry and Elegant Prose of the Germans, from the time of Luther to the present.
- Constitutional Law.* Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. By Thomas Sergeant and William Rawlin, Jan.
- Florida.* An Account of East Florida. By W. Stork, M. D. With a Journal kept by John Bartram, of Philadelphia, Botanist to His Majesty, on a Journey from St. Augustine up the River St. John.
- Travels in North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, &c. &c. By William Bartram.
- Sketches Topographical and Historical of the Floridas, more particularly of East Florida. By J. Grant Forbes.
- Notice of East Florida, with an Account of the Seminole Nation of Indians. By a recent Traveller in the Province.
- Observations upon the Floridas. By Ch. Vignolles.
- Oration delivered before Florida Institute of Agriculture, Antiquities, and Sciences. By Col. James Gadsden.
- A View of West Florida. By John Leo Williams.
- Negro Slavery.* A Practical View of the Present State of Slavery in the West Indies; or, an Examination of Mr. Stephen's "Slavery of the British West India Colonies," containing more particularly an Account of the actual condition of the Negroes in Jamaica; with Observations on the Decrees of the Slaves since the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and on the probable effects of Legislative Emancipation; also, Strictures on the Edinburgh Review, and on the Pamphlets of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bicknell. By Alexander Barclay, lately, and for twenty-one years, resident in Jamaica.
- Speech of the Hon. Henry Clay, before the American Colonization Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Jan. 20, 1827. With an Appendix, containing the Documents therein referred to.
- British Colonial and Navigation System.* Documents from the Department of State, relative to the Colonial Trade.

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE--

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,
AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—ly-163

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(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

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